NCCC Annual Survey
1978

November 30, 1979
National Conference of Catholic Charities
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

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FOREWORD

The 1978 annual statistical report on the work of the National Conference of Catholic Charities again reflects an organization which, through its Board of Directors and Committees, its national staff and local member agencies and institutions, continues to contribute substantially to the wellbeing of the people and the communities of the USA. The data reveals that the NCCC member agencies, institutions, and affiliated organizations are providing an ever-widening range of services to ever-growing numbers of the needy and oppressed and to the troubled and suffering in all walks of life. Our member Diocesan Agencies are seeking through their Convening activities to raise the level of concern of all members of the Christian Community for their neighbors' welfare and to achieve greater recognition of the need for and value of natural, mutual support groups for everyone's benefit. Through the slow but steady development of Parish Outreach activities, they are seeking to build a genuine sense of community in rural and urban parishes.

More and more, through professional staff and organized volunteer efforts and citizen groups, our member agencies are having an impact on public social policies and programs at national, State and community levels to assure that these contribute to individual well-being, strong family life, and socially supportive communities. We are cooperating with other units of the Diocesan, State, and National Church structures to strengthen the Church's contribution to these same goals, especially in reference to the *Bishop's Plan for Pastoral Action for Family Ministry*, although this report for 1978 does not contain data on this latter activity.

In 1978, there were 171 Dioceses in the United States, of which 150 had Catholic Charities Agencies that have joined their peers in creating and maintaining a national identity and means of coordination of effort through membership in the National Conference of Catholic Charities. These 150 Diocesan Agencies encompass a much larger number of subsidiary district and regional offices, specialized service agencies, and institutions. An additional 250 institutions in the broad field of health and long-term care of the aged and the handicapped, as well as institutional care of children maintain separate membership in support of the aims of NCCC.

Of the 150 Diocesan Agencies, 128 returned the completed questionnaires on which this report is based, an 85% response rate, supplemented by data from 54 independent member institutions. Prior experience and analysis of the previous data from the 22 non-reporting dioceses would lead to the conclusion that although it would not be valid to project totals to reflect 100% of the dioceses, one can conclude with some assurance and confidence that had we a 100% response all the totals would be considerably higher, because two very large and four moderately large dioceses are missing. But the proportions would, in all or most instances, remain fairly constant. So it is with these cautions, but with reasonable confidence, that we publish these statistics as representative of the whole and, if anything, as under-reporting the full dimensions of the contributions being made by Catholic Charities.

It is our hope that the data presented here will be found to be useful to the membership and the larger community, and that the report will be studied as a means of evaluating and improving our programmatic efforts. Are our priorities addressing the greatest needs? Are our programs reaching the most troubled? Are we doing some things because we have always done them, even though the community needs have changed? Are our structures the most viable or do they result in fragmentation, duplication, or even competition? Are our management practices the most efficient? Have we reported accurately and fully on the questions for 1978? Can we improve our responses for 1979?

Once again, we present the report with justifiable pride in the tremendous investment of our people and their resources in works of charity and justice, but also with modesty and humility, in that, the effort, while great, still falls far short of our goals and our aspirations and certainly far short of the need.

Msgr. Lawrence J. Corcoran
Executive Director
National Conference of Catholic Charities

November 30, 1979

PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

SECTION 1—ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

This is a new section in the Report, the purpose of which is to provide information on how Dioceses are currently organized to carry out their social mission. It was added to the survey at the request of several Agency Directors and the NCCC Pluralism Committee for use in providing a first rough cut of data on which to plan the more intensive study being undertaken by that Committee and the national staff. Using this year's results as a guide, more refined and useful information may be included in future reports.

The data confirm the diversity of organizational structures among the dioceses. The roots of the diversity are historical. The first organized Catholic Social Services were provided by separate and independent institutions for the care of the aged, the physically or mentally handicapped, and of children deprived of parental care. These developed in the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. They were almost wholly under the governance of religious congregations of women and men, functioned with a high degree of autonomy, and were largely self-supporting through their own separate and uncoordinated fund-raising efforts. As the twentieth century moved through its second quarter, their base of support was expanded to include income for services purchased by State and local governments and participation in United Way campaigns. Generally there was minimal or no Diocesan support.

The parishes were, until the second quarter of the twentieth century, the locus of services to families and children in their own homes and to needy individuals in the community, through organized parish volunteer groups such as the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the Ladies of Charity, or by the Pastor directly.

With the organization of social services and professionalization of social work, and the increasing complexity of the social structure and mobility of population, the locus of many of the social services to people, and especially those directed toward helping maintain and strengthen family life, moved from the Parishes to the Diocesan Offices of Catholic Charities then under development. As the care of children moved from complete dependence on institutional care to foster family care, this service too became, in most dioceses, a function of Catholic Charities. The pattern of which services were incorporated under Catholic Charities, which remained separate, and to what extent and how these cooperated with one another varied widely. The results, like the patterns, were mixed. There were many benefits and some serious losses, as the natural support systems of the parish community became inaccessible to centralized service provision even as availability of highly skilled staff improved the effectiveness of many of the programs. Also, many new ministries of service, such as services to prisoners and to the handicapped, some of which are affiliated neither with the parishes nor with diocesan Catholic Charities, have proliferated in many dioceses recently.

We are currently in a period of dissatisfaction with organization generally. Internally, we are in transition, a period of great flux and change. Currently, diocesan structures can best be described as idiosyncratic. To a degree, this is the way social services should always be, remaining flexible and responsive, specific to the needs, resources, and conditions of their environment and their times. On the other hand, the modern science of management has much to offer to help social services maximize their effectiveness and minimize their cost.

There are tested principles of organization that are applicable to the voluntary social service sector. These should be utilized. The increasing demand for accountability to the public, the growth in size and the changing bases of support are creating a demand for more purposeful organizational and facilitating structures. The data in Table 1 provides some minimal but nevertheless interesting information.

In 69 of the 128 reporting dioceses (just over 50%) there is a central diocesan agency which may or may not include branches but does incorporate specialized institutions; in 41 (32%), Catholic Charities do not incorporate specialized institutions into their report. Even in the first instance, however, the data given may not mean that all social service agencies and institutions are included. And rarely does it mean that the new specialized ministries in the diocese are incorporated.

The three major findings of this section are:

1) Confirmation of the idea that the organizational structures of Catholic Charities agencies vary radically among different dioceses. This is not a factor of size, geographic region, or range of services or activities.

2) Specialized service institutions are, to some extent, integrated in a real way with the Charities agencies' network of service, action, and education; but not sufficiently so for maximum effectiveness in planning.

3) An important feature of a number of "agencies" in 1978 was that they were organizations binding together what were, in fact, a number of separate agencies and offering a comprehensive range of services under a varying degree of central direction.

Table 1—Organizational Structure

Structure	Number of Agencies	Percent
1. Central Diocesan Agency without Branches or Related Institutions	13	10.2
2. Central Diocesan Agency without Branches, but with Related Institutions	11	8.6
3. Central Diocesan Agency with Branches, but without Related Institutions	28	21.9
4. Central Diocesan Agency with both Branches and Related Institutions	58	45.3
5. Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors in the Diocese, linked by Federation—not including Institutions	3	2.3
6. Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors of the Diocese, linked by Federation and includes Institutions	10	7.8
7. Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors of the Diocese, without organization ties.	4	3.1
8. Other	1	.8
	Number of Institutions	Percent
Number of Independently-Reporting Institutions affiliated with Diocesan Catholic Social Service Agencies	16	33.3

SECTION 2—PERSONNEL DATA

The data on personnel, not all of which are reproduced here in order to preserve confidentiality, reinforce our general understanding about the wide range of agencies that, all together, form the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and also the wide range in structure and in reporting systems.

A rank order of Dioceses by number of staff employed ranged from 885 to 4 persons, with three dioceses unable to supply the number. The largest and most comprehensively organized Diocesan Catholic Charities employed a staff of 885 persons in 1978. This count included close to 100% of social service providers affiliated in any way with the Diocese. Another very large diocese reported only 303, because although all personnel report and are responsible ultimately to the bishop through the Executive Director of the Catholic Charities Office, the staffs are not seen as one unit for accounting purposes. In spite of these differences, however, the figures are enlightening.

There are thirteen Dioceses which employ more than 500 staff; fifteen which employ between 250 and 500; 36 which employ between 100 and 250; and the remainder which employ less than 100, with all those in the lowest quartile employing 25 or less. The median figure is 68 staff.

The data also, again, presents dramatic evidence of the crucial role of volunteers in NCCC member agencies and institutions. Out of the total number of 95,049 personnel 63,359, or 67%, were volunteers, 24% were paid staff, and 9% were board members.

Of the paid staff, only 14% were administrators, 58% were professional and paraprofessional service staff, and 28% were clerical support and other staff. These statistics could be interpreted as a demonstration of the strong service orientation of the NCCC member agencies and institutions, especially since in many of these organizations, administrators and support staff share direct service responsibilities with the professional and para-professional staff. Whether this distribution assures efficiency in management might be questioned, but, certainly, there is no evidence of a pervasive fault of bureaucracies—over-investment in maintaining the system per se.

The total (or "all Categories" row) in each ethnic group, and the grand total, are comparable to the 1977 figures. The fact that there has been little change may be notable. This is the second consecutive year that there has been little change reported, although there has been a small increase each year. The fact of the matter may be that the eligible populations in some of the minority groups who have interest in working with a Catholic Social Service agency or institution may be near their limit.

According to the Statistical Profile of Black Catholics (Josephite Pastoral Center, Washington, DC, 1976), 2% of American Catholics are Black. This percentage of Black Catholics may account for much of the slow-down in recruiting of Black personnel for Charities. Blacks already compose 14% of the paid staff of the agencies and institutions, 11.7% of the professional staff and 4.3% of the executive and assistant directors.

Hispanics, on the other hand, still seem substantially under-represented in Charities. The estimates of the percentages of American Catholics who are Hispanic vary, but they are not ever estimated at less than 20%. Hispanics compose 6% of the paid staff of the agencies and institutions and 4.5% of the executive and assistant directors. Recruitment here needs to be done first in the educational institutions, since Hispanics as a group are under-represented in the professions and technologies upon which Catholic Charities draws.

Seventy-three percent of the paid staff of the agencies surveyed are women. Women also compose almost 70% of the professional staff, 62% of the first-line supervisors and managers, almost 50% of second-level executive staff and 34% of top executives. Women appear, again, to be under-represented in Executive and Assistant Director positions. The 1977 figures (and those of 1976) are almost identical with those of 1978.

Table 2—Personnel by Ethnic Group

Category	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total
	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.
All Categories	75,737	79.7	8,144	8.6	5,498	5.8	5,670	6.0	95,049
*Paid Staff	18,002	77.6	3,179	13.7	1,493	6.4	533	2.3	23,207
Diocesan/ Executive Director	337	94.4	7	2.0	11	3.1	2	.6	357
Assistant/ Associate Director	1,024	88.7	58	5.0	57	5.9	16	1.4	1,155
Supervisor/ Office Manager	1,336	79.8	181	10.8	106	6.3	51	3.0	1,674
Professional Service Staff	5,744	80.8	830	11.7	375	5.3	764	2.3	7,113
Para-Professional Service Staff	4,766	74.1	1,050	16.3	415	6.4	203	3.2	6,444
Administrative Assistant/Executive Secretary	330	86.8	15	3.9	31	8.2	4	1.1	380
Clerical Staff	2,009	77.4	317	12.2	217	8.4	54	2.1	2,597
Board Members	7,587	89.4	486	5.7	358	4.2	52	.6	8,483
Volunteers	50,148	79.1	4,479	7.1	3,647	5.8	5,085	8.0	63,359
Other Personnel	2,466	70.1	721	20.7	281	8.1	39	1.1	3,487

*Total of all personnel categories except Board Members and volunteers

Table 3—Personnel by Sex

Category	Female		Male		Total
	No. of Pers.	%	No. of Pers.	%	
All Categories	48,418	55.8	38,284	44.2	86,702
*Paid Staff	16,468	72.5	6,257	27.5	22,725
Diocese/Executive Director	118	34.0	229	6.6	347
Assistant/Associate Director	556	49.2	575	50.8	1,131
Supervisor/Office Manager	1,049	62.7	623	37.3	1,672
Professional Service Staff	4,692	69.7	2,039	30.3	6,731
Para-Professional Service Staff	4,880	76.9	1,469	23.1	6,349
Administrative Assistant/ Executive Secretary	358	91.3	34	8.7	392
Clerical Staff	2,422	94.1	151	5.9	2,573
Board Members	3,170	37.5	5,277	62.5	8,447
Volunteers	28,780	51.8	26,750	48.2	55,530
Other Personnel	2,393	67.8	1,137	32.2	3,530

*Total of all personnel categories except Board Members and Volunteers

Table 4—Volunteers

Total Number of Volunteers	63,359
Number of Volunteers Recruited in 1978	18,782
Number of Volunteers Receiving Special Training	24,386
Number of Agency level Volunteers	19,240
Number of Parish level Volunteers	43,072
Volunteers Not Accounted to Agency or Parish levels	1,047

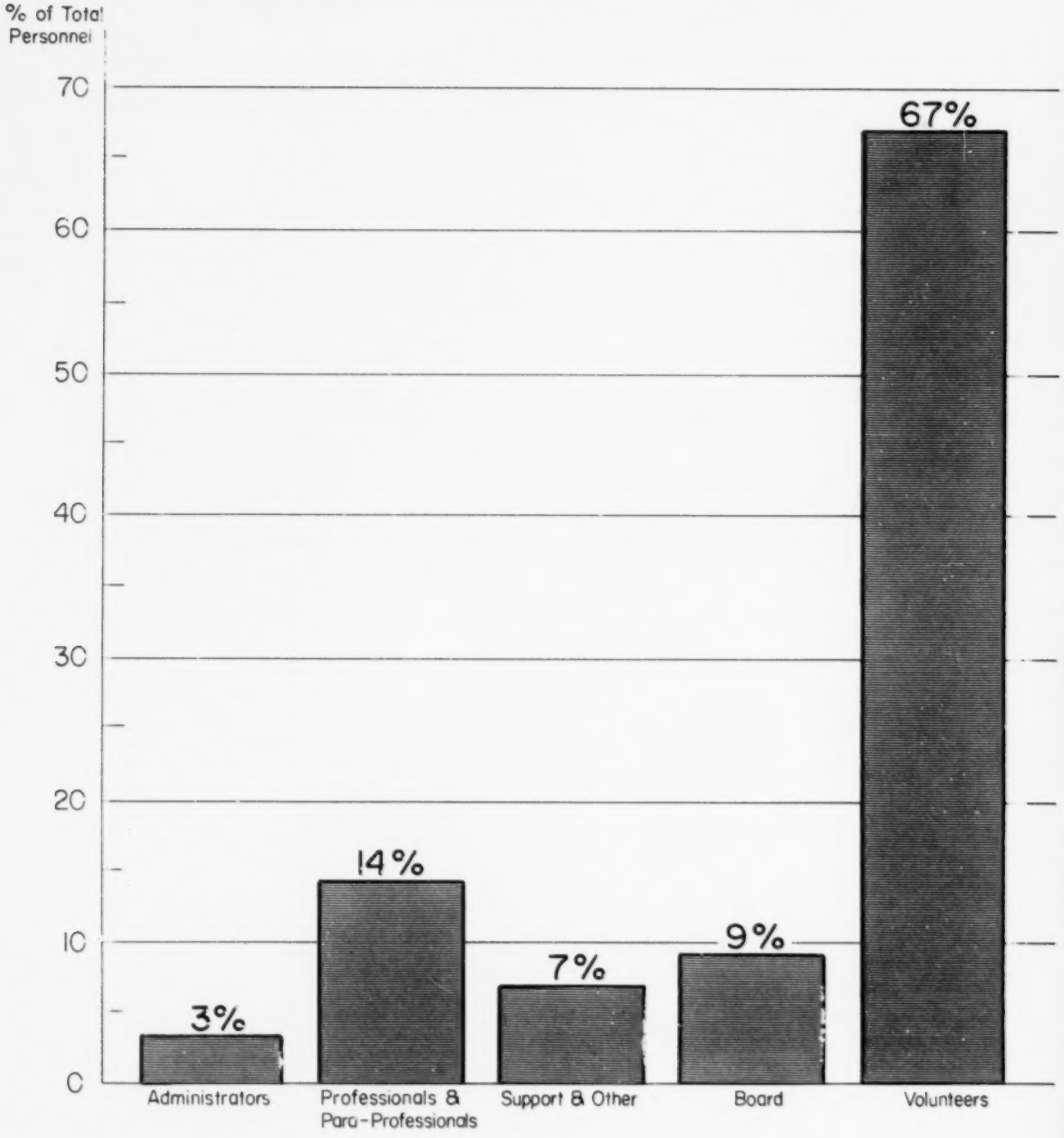
Table 5—CETA Sponsored Personnel

Number of CETA Sponsored Personnel in 1978	1,595
Full Time	1,011
Part Time	584

Table 6—Parish Level Personnel

Number of Parish level Personnel in 1978 (excluding volunteers)	489
Full Time	189
Part Time	301

Comparison of Personnel Categories



SECTION 3—FINANCES

Total income reported for 1978 by responding agencies and institutions increased 14% from $331,612,543 in 1977 to $377,288,742 in 1978. In dollar amounts, most income categories and all of the most substantial income sources increased in 1978. Increasing in 1978 were funds from United Way, income from Government sources, Investment Income, Fees for Service, Diocesan Support, and Private Contributions. Decreasing in 1978 was income from Foundations, separate Catholic Charities Appeals, special Fund Raising programs and other miscellaneous sources.

Income from Government sources increased $37,519,581 from 1977, a 24% increase, and accounts for 82% of the net income increase. Fees for service were up $9,210,601, a 16% increase, whereas United Way Funds increased only by $204,748, a marginal 0.6%.

From the inception of the survey, Foundation grants, Fund Raising Income, and Other Contributions have fluctuated from year to year rather randomly. Therefore it is not useful to seek to identify any cause or reason for the decrease in income from these sources in 1978.

A trend is not evidenced, but further decline in the Catholic Charities Appeal may be forthcoming as dioceses combine parish support for Charities into one general collection for all diocesan ministries. Income from Catholic Charities Appeals declined from $18,976,609 in 1977 to $17,775,569 in 1978, a 7% drop.

As noted in the section on personnel, there is tremendous range in the size of Diocesan fiscal operations. Income reported ranged from a high of $41,398,401 (cash and in-kind) in the largest and most comprehensively organized agency to a low of $43,001 in the lowest. The median was just under $1,000,000 total income (cash and in-kind). The highest quartile began at two and a half million, the lowest ranged down from a quarter million.

Table 7—Income Sources

Category	Amount	% of Cash Income
Total Cash Income	$377,238,742	
1. United Funds	35,330,427	9.4
2. Government Fees and Grants	191,355,927	50.7
3. Foundation Grants	3,304,959	.9
4. Investment Income	9,798,776	2.6
5. Service Fees	67,088,565	17.8
6. Catholic Charities Appeal	17,775,569	4.9
7. Diocesan Grants	16,306,811	4.3
8. Other Contributions	15,624,524	4.1
9. Fund Raising	4,438,923	1.2
10. Other	16,214,134	4.3
Category	Amount	
11. In-Kind Salary Contributions (priests and religious)	7,950,175	
12. In-Kind Space and Facilities Contribution ($ value)	4,522,798	
Total In-Kind	12,472,973	
Total Cash and In-Kind Income	389,711,715	

Chart 2—Proportionate Cash Income Representation By Sources

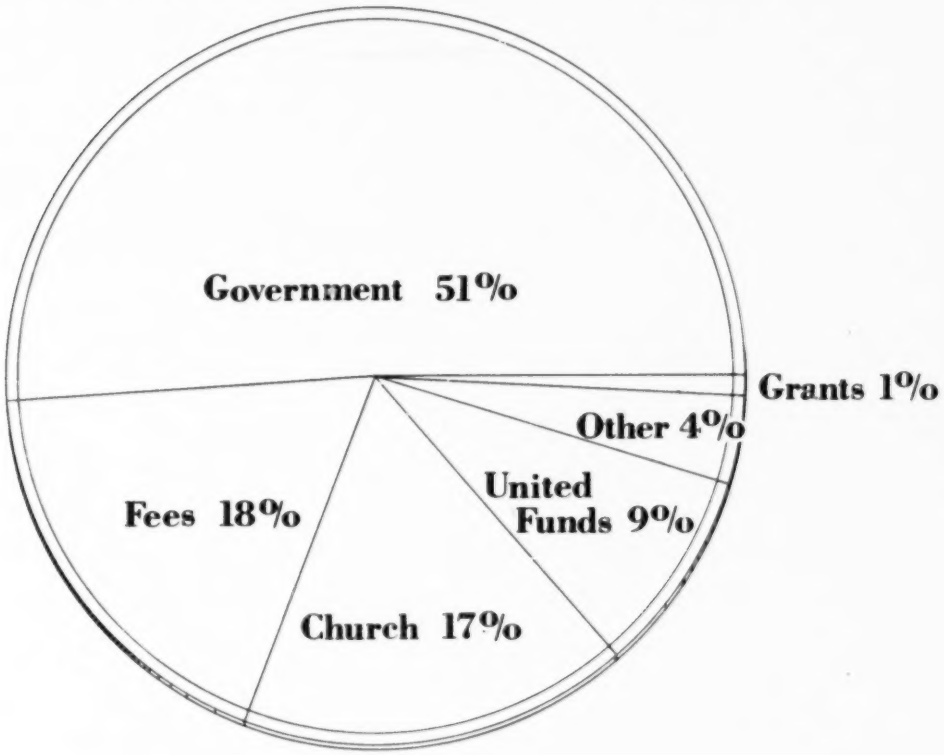


Chart 3—Trend Chart of Major Cash Income Sources

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Government	43%	45%	46%	51%
Fees	14%	16%	17%	18%
Church*	17%	20%	19%	17%
United Funds	14%	11%	11%	9%

(*Includes items 4,6,7,8 and 9)

PART II—SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

In this part of the Annual Survey, the nature and extent of programs at the Diocesan level organized to carry out the three roles of Catholic Charities in the USA are reported.

These roles, as defined by the membership* in 1972 are:

> . . . The continuing commitment to the provision of social services wherever there is need, whether caused by external oppression, interpersonal or family breakdown, or intrapersonal causes, recognizing the need in each Diocese to define and to modify the kind of services provided and the primary population groups served as the circumstances in the particular community dictate and the resources and needs of the times, change.
>
> . . . The continuing responsibility for social action, based on belief in the necessity of pursuing social justice for all those who alone are unable to do so for themselves and based as well on the knowledge gained from our service experience and in areas within our own competency. It is to be directed toward the end of effecting change in oppressive or inadequate social systems, and through developing community resources that are supportive of a good quality of life of all people and particularly families and persons in vulnerable age groups and conditions—children, youth and the aged and the physically and mentally handicapped.
>
> . . . The newer or newly defined role of convening—reaching out, to recruit and mobilize people, particularly the Diocesan and parish communities, for mutual support and growth; who by meeting in prayerful and reflective ways could approach consideration of the social problems of the day, increase their understandings and awareness and their recognition of mutual interdependence and responsibility for one another.

The survey questionnaire for 1978 sought to derive more specific information than had previously been available on these three distinct roles as they were actualized in Diocesan programs. The data is still at a fairly simple level of statistical reporting and, except in the services categories, gives only partial information. It is however sufficient to assure us that all Dioceses participating in the National Conference of Catholic Charities are providing a wide range of social services and that many are providing community-based health, educational, and other human services. Two-thirds are engaged in activities to foster community group-sponsored social action or are engaging in direct social action to achieve better social programs through government. A growing number of Dioceses have convened parish and/or neighborhood/multi-parish groups for increasing social awareness and social concern.

In the number of people reached, the service population is many times larger than the convening or community action groups. As we complete the sixth year of post-renewal in NCCC, we can see that progress is steady on the long road to achieving our goals, with services still predominant, social action increasing, and convening well under way.

There may be need in some Dioceses, as we study the report and understand the implications of the data, to reconsider our priorities. Are we over-investing in service? Or is there such a thing? On an absolute basis, the answer is "no," clearly. But on a comparative basis, in the face of finite resources, our allocation system may not always withstand critical review. For example, Emergency Financial Assistance was provided to over half-a-million persons or families through all of the programs reporting in 1978. Emergency Shelter was given to almost 60,000 persons. Both services are essential and classic examples of Christian charity. Unless, however, the agencies meeting this steady stream of people in serious deprivation are also taking action to change the inadequacies of public welfare or to affect other conditions in the community creating so great a need, we become part of the problem rather than the solution.

Another example is the increase in demand for services to children in the early years of adolescence because of pregnancy. It would be unwise at best to invest only in services to these children already sexually active and pregnant, without utilizing the competence of professional staff to help educate and counsel parish groups of parents of latency-age children, not yet at risk, on coping with growing sexuality among teenagers, and to help them reestablish standards, support, and control.

Our statistics indicate that we need to give further thought, at national and diocesan levels, to better communication, cooperation, and even collaboration among staff in the three areas. As noted in the final section of the report, when agency activities move to the parish to become operational, the roles and functions can be integrated or even, in some instances, merged. They mutually justify and reinforce one another.

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*In Toward a Renewed Catholic Charities, A Self-Study of the National Conference of Catholic Charities NCCC: Washington, D.C., 1972.

SECTION 1. SOCIAL SERVICES

In this section are reported those direct services whose purpose is to help individuals, families, and groups that share common problems to enhance, maintain, or restore their capacity for social functioning. These are the services, in contrast to the other human services provided by Catholic Charities, in which social work carries the core responsibility.

This section is divided into five areas. Four of the areas represent discrete target populations. These populations are Families and Children, Youth, the Aging, and the Handicapped and Ill. The fifth area is for "populations at high risk" and includes various populations which are sub-sets of the first four categories. In other words, the totals of persons served in each of the first four categories are discrete and additive. In the fifth category, the persons served have also been counted in one of the earlier categories, and the data are not additive. Each of the Services to Populations at High Risk are areas of service in which there is a need for information about specific service populations not available through the four generic populations. Included in the "populations at high risk" are Unmarried Parents, Abused Adults, Divorced and Separated Persons, Indo-Chinese Refugees, Prisoners and Probationers, and Military Families.

In each of these five areas, a list of standard social service categories is presented. The respondents to the Survey were requested to provide the number of persons served in each category. The social service categories are Counseling (Individual, Group or Family); Natural Family Planning; Adoption Services; Foster Family Care; Group Home Care; Institutional Care; Homemaker Services; Day Care; Socialization Activities; Access Services; Emergency Shelter; and Emergency Financial Assistance.

Of the four discrete population groups, Services to Families and Children included the largest number of persons served in its individual categories, with a total of 1,580,198. The next largest was Services to the Aging, with a total of 627,687. Following is Services to the Mentally or Physically Ill or Handicapped, with a total of 169,179 persons served and Services to Youth with 161,248 persons served.

Of the grand total of 2,538,322 persons served in the four areas of the social services, 62% were in the area "Services to Families and Children." This figure indicates that the major programmatic emphases of the agencies and institutions continues to be services to families and children—the traditional focus of Catholic Charities.

One may also view the social services from the perspective of each service category. The highest number of persons were served in the Counseling category—a total of 683,977, as well as in the Access Services category—a total of 678,942. The next highest ranking among the service categories were Emergency Financial Assistance, with 511,008 persons served, and Socialization, with 365,685.

It is not possible to discern trends in the social services, since previous data were not collected in the same way as this year's. But one axiom of survey research is that as the specificity and complexity of the data requested increases, so the response rate and the completeness of the data reported decreases. So the various services for populations at high risk are inevitably under-reported, since many respondents do not maintain data on an ongoing basis on some of the client groups in that section to whom they do provide services.

Table 8—Services tc Families and Children

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	123	535,954
Natural Family Planning	46	17,287
Adoption Service	109	40,150
Foster Family Care	97	25,264
Group Home Care	38	12,167
Institutional Care	43	6,533
Homemaker Service	19	14,270
Day Care	37	17,194
Socialization Activities	48	47,506
Access Service	73	328,701
Emergency Shelter	52	52,434
Emergency Financial Assistance	99	482,738

Table 9—Services to Youth

Category	Percent of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	84	12,089
Foster Family Care	59	5,594
Group Home Care	41	35,382
Institutional Care	45	11,921
Day Care	18	3,018
Socialization Activities	45	52,518
Access Services	49	25,066
Emergency Shelter	25	2,985
Emergency Assistance	30	12,675

Table 10—Services to the Aging

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	80	60,554
Foster Family Care	5	97
Group Home Care	9	1,456
Institutional Care	48	14,826
Homemaker Services	37	20,651
Day Care	10	1,588
Socialization Activities	68	236,571
Access Services	63	273,981
Emergency Shelter	16	2,378
Emergency Assistance	56	15,595

Table 11—Services to the Mentally or Physically Ill or Handicapped

a. Services to the Physically Ill or Handicapped

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	52	15,178
Foster Family Care	7	70
Group Home Care	5	80
Institutional Care	20	980
Homemaker Service	10	1,687
Day Care	10	390
Socialization Activities	21	2,926
Access Service	50	9,296

b. Services to the Mentally Ill or Handicapped

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	50	36,325
Foster Family Care	8	190
Group Home Care	15	677
Institutional Care	21	2,697
Day Care	8	900
Socialization Activities	19	5,588
Access Services	45	9,521

c. Services to Drug Abusers and Alcoholics

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	65	23,877
Group Home Care	7	857
Institutional Care	14	4,967
Socialization Activities	16	20,596
Access Services	45	32,377

Table 12—Services to Populations at High Risk

a. Services to Unmarried Parents

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Counseling-Unmarried Mothers	112	33,785
Counseling-Unmarried Fathers	98	6,965
Adoption Services (completed adoption)	105	5,516
Foster Care	76	4,002
Institutional Care	40	1,396
Group Home Care	26	1,283
Socialization Activities	28	6,586
Access Services	66	15,208

b. Services to Abused Children

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Emergency Shelter	29	3,280
Other	31	5,879

c. Services to Abused Adults

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Emergency Shelter	36	2,561
Other	41	4,272

d. Services to Divorced and Separated Persons

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	72	26,590
Socialization Activities	31	9,075
Access Services	42	15,669

e. Services to Indo-Chinese Refugees

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	71	51,323
Day Care	8	380
Socialization Activities	37	19,294
Access Services	60	39,362
Emergency Shelter	36	6,281
Emergency Assistance	59	5,905

f. Services to Prisoners and Probationers

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons served
Counseling	49	10,808
Institutional Care	4	752
Group Home Care	6	519
Socialization Activities	15	2,328
Access Services	33	2,544

g. Services to Military Families

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	24	1,979
Institutional Care	2	30
Group Home Care	4	87
Socialization Activities	11	713
Access Services	9	524

SECTION 2—OTHER HUMAN SERVICES

The six human services in this section are Housing Services, Employment Services, Legal Services, Health Services, Education Services, and Recreational Services. All of these services are, in one way or another, complementary to the social services.

A number of human services, while helpful to the purpose of social service, stand alone in their actual delivery. The agencies' primary purpose in offering services such as these is the ameliorative effect of them by themselves without a programmatic connection to the social service goal of personal growth and social contribution. The best example of this type of human service is Recreation, which is expressly defined in the survey as non-therapeutic. Health Clinics, sponsored by 19 agencies and serving 744,063 people, provide, in many instances, much more than emergency treatment—they offer primary and comprehensive care to their patients. Certain Family Life Education programs are not remedial or adjustment-oriented and, hence, stand alone with their own distinctive purposes. Recreation, Family Life Education, and Health Services serve the largest number of persons among the six Other Human Services.

The other three human services—legal, housing and employment—are to a greater extent complementary to the social services. They are, in a sense, the next logical extensions of emergency assistance, a human service function already defined as a social service. To some extent they are services offered to those persons on the margins of society and who require sustained material or other concrete assistance as part of their total adjustment.

The large population served in agency-sponsored Health Clinics is, to some extent, a function of the reimbursement structure of the health industry. Government funding and independent third-party payments allow health facilities to provide quality services, even to indigent patients, on a sound financial basis.

The extent of agency and institutional involvement in the health care field is great and perhaps often overlooked. Home Health Care and Institutional Nursing Care also serve substantial numbers of persons.

Agency involvement in different types of education is extensive. The number of agencies and the number of persons served are remarkable, since in many dioceses, other diocesan ministries or departments have primary responsibility for these functions. The large number of persons in the Other category results from the prevalence of agency workshops in various fields of professional expertise such as family relations or mid-life adjustment or public policy issues. Possibly, a large portion of this Other category of the educational services should have been reported under the role of Convening.

Table 13—Other Human Services

a. Health Services

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Home Health Care	20	93,675
Health Clinics	19	744,063
Institutional Nursing Care	10	35,969
Other	24	37,998

b. Education Services

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Family Life Education	76	77,267
Adult Basic Education	25	21,045
Other	34	92,813

c. Recreation

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Summer Camp	35	41,871
Neighborhood Center	22	336,758
Scouts	15	84,399
Sports	20	127,957
Other	15	47,424

d. Employment Services

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Job Development & Placement	43	16,514
Job Training	23	5,503
Other	28	11,494

e. Legal Services

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Legal Advice	33	59,800
Legal Representation	19	1,517
Other	18	18,837

f. Housing Services

Category	Number of Responses	Number of Persons Served
Total Number of Housing Units for the Elderly	22	6,031
Total Number of Housing Units for Families	16	3,315
General Housing Search	37	10,277
Other	21	6,940

SECTION 3—HUMANIZING AND TRANSFORMING THE SOCIAL ORDER

This part uses the title "Humanizing and Transforming the Social Order" adopted from the Cadre Report of 1972. It is divided into two sections: those activities directed toward Contributing to the Formation of Public Policy as a staff and agency function, and Building Community to create capacity for concerned and informed citizen involvement.

In the area of Formation of Public Policy, respondents were asked to indicate exactly what types of concerns and what level of government they addressed to respond to these concerns legislatively. In the second table of this section, respondents indicated their activities in "influencing public policy implementation," i.e., participation in governmental committees, consultation to public officials, assisting in developing of regulations, and participation in the Title XX-CASP process.

The two activities in the area of Building Community are Community Organizing and Community Program Development. Using the standard list of issues and concerns, respondents were to indicate involvement with any of the issues in the Community Organizing section by recording the number of groups involved in a particular concern. In the section on Community Program Development, a list of 6 common Community Programs were presented and respondents were asked to indicate their involvement in any of the types of programs by indicating the number of programs in that area.

The results in this section of the survey do give at least one unqualified answer—NCCC member agencies *are* involved in humanizing and transforming the social order. For example, 100 of the 128 agencies responding to the survey indicated some involvement in legislative action with the concern of Family Life and Child Care. Ninety-four of these agencies indicated that they performed their activities *at least* at the State level.

The top five concerns in Legislative Action were, in order of agency involvement, Family Life and Child Care, Abortion, the Economy, Housing, and Criminal Justice.

In the next section, Influencing Public Policy Implementation, 89 agencies reported providing Consultation to Public Agencies, 76 had personnel serving on Governmental Committees or Commissions, and 77 had personnel participating in Development or Revision of Regulations. Sixty-three indicated involvement in the Title XX-CASP process.

In the area of Building Community, agencies responding to the Community Organizing section placed the same five issues—Family Life and Child Care, Abortion, the Economy, Housing, and Criminal Justice—highest in terms of activity. Sixty-eight agencies reported Community Organizing with the concern of Family Life or Child Care. The other concerns following were Abortion, with 61 agencies indicating involvement, the Economy, with 58, Housing, with 48, and Criminal Justice, with 42. A total of 7591 community groups were reported involved in agencies' community organizing processes.

One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one Community Programs were reported in the second section of the Building Community area. Forty-four agencies indicated that they had Senior Citizen Centers as Community Programs, 32 reported Cooperative Organizations, and 32 reported Housing Corporations.

Table 14—Legislative Action

Issue Concern	Number of Responses	National Level	State Level	Local Level
Abortion	92	72	89	71
Agriculture & Rural Life	47	20	40	29
Criminal Justice	69	33	64	51
Education	63	29	49	55
The Economy	81	65	87	65
Energy	41	21	31	31
Family Life	100	61	94	70
Health Care	67	41	55	56
Housing	78	46	60	65
Hunger & Nutrition	67	39	54	54
International Justice	36	27	19	21
Land Use	35	11	27	20
Minority Rights	68	44	61	58
Tax Issues	53	30	44	42
Transportation	51	21	40	51
Others	30	20	27	27

Table 15—Influencing Public Policy Implementation

Type of Action	Number of Response	National	State	Local
Government Committees or Commissions	76	44	250	358
Consultation to Public Agencies	89	378	1,731	2,403
Participation in Development or Revision of Regulation	77	89	797	342

Title XX-CASP

Needs Assessment	Resource Allocation	Program Develop-ment	Number of Re-sponses
62	59	63	63

Table 16—Community Organizing

Issue Concern	Number of Response	Number of Groups Involved
Abortion	61	874
Agriculture & Rural Life	21	69
Criminal Justice	42	899
Education	36	612
The Economy	58	712
Energy	19	193
Family Life	65	614
Health Care	37	290
Housing	48	706
Hunger & Nutrition	41	536
International Justice	19	341
Land Use	16	33
Minority Rights	40	755
Tax Issues	25	168
Transportation	25	86
Other	23	703

Table 17—Community Program Development

Community Programs	Number of Response	Number of Programs
Cooperative Organizations	32	186
Housing Corporations	30	85
Neighborhood Councils	23	568
Senior Citizen's Centers	44	850
Economic Development Corporation	6	8
Health Care Centers	18	66
Other	31	158

SECTION 4—CONVENING

The agencies responding to this section were requested to indicate their involvement in Convening activities in two ways; by the type of group convened and by the issues or concerns which are the prominent point of discussion in the convening.

The respondents were asked to indicate on the Survey what types of groups among the six choices given were involved in the meetings of the agency in 1978. The results indicated that 57 agencies planned meetings at the Community/Diocesan level. It is possible that some of these were the annual Catholic Charities membership meetings. Forty-nine organized at the Neighborhood/Multi-parish level and 46 indicated convening activities within the agency itself (staff and volunteers). Twenty-six agencies reported convenings at the NCCC regional level and 18 for other, unspecified types of groups. A total of 4586 convenings involving 21,958 people were reported by the agencies responding.

The agencies were also asked to report the number of convenings and the number of persons involved by the issue or concern that was the primary focus of the convening. There are many ways of convening and some involve topics which cannot be easily defined as one issue or concern—they may involve a few or perhaps a broad spectrum of concerns. Therefore it is reasonable that the responses to this question should not be as inclusive as the other part of this section which relates to the type of group convened. Fifty-four agencies reported convening activities with a focus on Family Life; 40 indicated involvement with convenings on the Economy; 37 indicated involvement in Housing issues; and 35 had Abortion as a major concern of their Convening Activities.

Table 18—Convening—Issues

Convening Concern	Number of Convenings	Total Number of People	Number of Response
Abortion	244	7,680	35
Agriculture	64	1,220	12
Criminal Justice	285	9,732	25
Education	466	4,958	25
The Economy	754	4,303	40
Energy	78	387	11
Family Life	887	12,384	54
Health Care	372	2,721	27
Housing	1,502	10,319	37
Hunger & Nutrition	387	2,708	28
International Justice	114	1,598	10
Land Use	28	459	12
Minority Rights	301	6,055	26
Tax Issues	35	277	11
Transportation	259	1,063	14
Other	550	26,684	29

Table 19—Convenings—Type of Group

Type of Group Convened	Number of Convenings	Total of People	Number of Response
Parish	2,047	49,748	55
Neighborhood-Multi-Parish	762	30,834	49
Community/Diocese	714	29,644	57
Agency	524	11,421	46
Regional	192	4,600	26
Other	347	21,958	18

SECTION 5—PARISH PROGRAMS

A little over half (68 of 128) of the respondents reported that they had a Parish Social Ministry Program operative in their agencies in 1978. Sixty-two of the 68 reported that Social Services were provided through the Parish Social Ministry Program. Sixty-one indicated that the NCCC role of "Humanizing and Transforming the Social Order" was implemented in a parish program and 30 indicated that the role of "Convening" was implemented through Parish Social Ministry Programs.

Of the 62 agencies that indicated they offered Social Services, 60 offered Access Services, 56 offered Counseling, 51 offered Emergency Assistance and 41 offered Socialization Activities such as Senior Centers.

The table on Community Organization and Constituency Development is designed to report activities at the Parish level which seek to foster two of the NCCC roles of "Humanizing and Transforming the Social Order" and "Convening" to increase social awareness among concerned people. The most common topics which these activities focused on during 1978 were Hunger and Nutrition, Family Life and Child Care, Housing, the Economy, Transportation, and Health Care. There was also a wide scattering of other concerns.

The data tends to support the hypothesis that it is at the Parish level, and through the Parish as the locus of Catholic Charities work, that the three roles of the Conference converge most successfully and can be mutually reinforcing to one another in their effectiveness. Further exploration is indicated to test this hypothesis further but the data is at least supportive. Also, and on a less positive note, activities toward convening of the Christian community for conscientization and social awareness lag far behind service as the focus of Parish Social Ministry, as they have, generally, in Catholic Charities.

Table 20—Parish Programs

a. Parish Programs

Social Service	Social Action	Convening	Total of One or More Programs
62	61	38	68

b. Social Service

Social Services	Number of Response
Counseling	56
Natural Family Planning	21
Homemaker Services	19
Day Care	12
Socialization Activities	41
Access Services	60
Emergency Shelter	19
Emergency Assistance	51
Other	17

c. Community Organization and Constituency Development

Concern	Number of Response
Abortion	25
Agriculture and Rural Life	12
Criminal Justice	14
Education	29
The Economy	34
Energy	10
Family Life	36
Health Care	31
Housing	36
Hunger and Nutrition	37
International Justice	14
Land Use	9
Minority Rights	25
Tax Issues	14
Transportation	33
Other	16

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL FOR THE YEAR 1978

1978 was a growth year for the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the United States—both in membership and services.

Fifty-one new parish Conferences were added to the national roster.

Families assisted by Conferences increased by 41,000, rising from 253,000 in 1977 to 294,000 in 1978.

The Society's family assistance program, which combines friendship counseling and material aid, approached record levels. Person-to-person visits to needy families numbered 35,000 more than in the previous year.

The "average" SVDP member continued to contribute his time and energies regularly—more than 3 hours every week throughout the year.

More families than in the year before were unable to meet their essential needs for clothing, household goods and furniture. Utilizing their Vincentian Store facilities, SVDP Conferences gave without charge merchandise valued at $5,637,000—a whopping $2 million increase over 1977.

If time is money, Vincentian volunteers are donating $50,000 daily to the care of needy and distressed persons—with no time out for weekends. That figure is extremely modest—based upon the current minimum wage rate.

Add to that, this fact—every day during 1978 Vincentians distributed $50,000 in tangible goods or cash to those in need.

Accomplishments and Directions

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is a charitable movement having national and international dimensions. Vincentianism is established in 114 countries of the world, which altogether have about 39,000 grass roots units or Conferences. Active membership—those who participate regularly in the helping services of the Society—number above 700,000. Worldwide, one fourth present day members are women.

In the United States, Vincentian organizations can be found in almost 90 percent of Catholic archdioceses and dioceses. Parish Conferences number 4,310; 265 District Councils are established and engage in coordinating the work of affiliated Conferences and in operating community-wide charitable and social services. Forty-three USA dioceses have Central Councils, each of which coordinates the several District Councils that exist in the given diocese or archdiocese.

SVDP 1978 was marked by encouraging developments. Membership was up. A fifty percent sample of USA Conferences showed a net overall gain in active members of 861. Gains in any individual Council jurisdiction were usually small but the pattern of gains was widespread. Almost everywhere the tendency was to the plus, positive side.

Some advances took place in the participation of women as active Vincentians. Sixty-two Councils, supplying comparable data for 1977 and 1978, reported a 25 percent increase, a rise from 1821 to 2275 active "sister" Vincentians. To encourage the enrollment of women into a Society which for almost 135 years had an exclusively male composition, WIS (Women in the Society) was organized several years ago and continues to function. Its ultimate aim is "to go out of business," when the numerical strength of women in the organization grows so as to make possible a Society of St. Vincent de Paul realistically integrated in its membership composition of men and women.

SVDP Year in Capsule

Membership		Person to Person Services	
Active	34,924	Families Aided	294,133
Associate	15,277	Home Visits	424,712
Parish Units	4,303	Institutional Visits	871,200
City Councils	265	Volunteer Hours	6,125,000
Central Councils	43	Emergency Aid	$7,545,600
Regional Groups	8	Special Works	$4,639,670
National Council	1	Clothing, Furniture Given	$5,637,000
Formation/Planning Meetings	171,500		

One major step toward integration took place in 1978 with the appointment by National President Halaska of Mrs. Jo Taylor of Denver as National Extension chairperson. At the year's end she outlined and set in motion an ambitious plan whereby the membership and Conference strength of the Society would grow by 10 percent during the next three years.

Through national committees, the Society catalyzed at Council and Conference levels concern for current social problems and people needs. The Vincentian role in providing help for elderly shutins was emphasized. The plight of the "frail elderly"—often living alone and restricted in social outlets and companionship—was continuously publicized by the Society's National Committee on Services to the Aging.

Friendly SVDP Outreach and neighborly services, it was urged, offer a sense of reassurance as well as practical aids for elderly residents. Almost everywhere, Vincentians showed increasing concern. Two-thirds of USA Councils, in answer to the 1978 Committee survey, said that an organized institutional visitation program—nursing homes and rest homes for the aged are principal service targets—is operative under SVDP auspices. Eighty percent of the Councils acknowledged that programming for senior citizens requires heightened attention and are urging their Conferences to accept greater responsibility. Two thirds of Council reporting units affirmed that they were represented on community-wide programs and committees related to care of older persons.

The Society as an international organization has always looked to this country for substantial support. The United States as a favored nation recognizes its obligation in this regard and in 1978 allocated almost one-fifth of moneys contributed to the National Council for the work of the international Council General. Members in this country—largely through personal sacrifice in food and drink—contributed $100,000 for overseas SVDP needs during the past year. These monies were principally directed to the following "trouble" spots: Guatemala, where a badly needed housing project of thirty units under SVDP auspices was authorized and completed; Jordan, where the only Catholic Orphanage—it operates under SVDP auspices—had to be expanded to meet the influx of war orphaned children; Jamaica, where the Society is endeavoring to construct a store complex patterned after similar SVDP enterprises in the United States.

The Society's role in disaster work is being reorganized and expanded. The need for predisaster planning has become increasingly evident, if emergencies are to be intelligently met. The Society, responding to that reality, has been implementing, Council by Council, an earlier national agreement entered into between American Red Cross and the Council of the United States. The aim is to establish in every Council jurisdiction a disaster committee, which will determine and develop a disaster role for Vincentians. Such planning will enable members to move quickly and decisively in emergency situations.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CHRIST CHILD SOCIETY, INC. FOR THE YEAR 1978

The National Christ Child Society is an organization whose true beginnings were born in the very soul of its foundress, Miss Mary Virgnia Merrick, at a very early age, and were rooted with the life of Our Lord in that young soul. She experienced many difficulties in carrying on the work which she so bravely attempted to do. But always she felt that while she needed guidance in the material solutions and difficulties she faced, she needed guidance even more in the relation of the work to her own soul.

This is the inspiration which guides the members of the Society today as they face discouragement as well as encouragement in their efforts. It is not alone enough to accomplish the services which we render as volunteers, but to consider our efforts in the light of their relation to God's work in our souls.

Since its establishment in 1887 in Washington, D.C., the Society has continued to grow in numbers as well as services to needy children, and as the challenges of accelerated changes in today's world have faced the members, the goals have been expanded to include people of all ages: the unborn, the newborn, the unwed teenage mother and her needs, the special child (that is, those with physical, emotional, or psychological problems), the juvenile offender, and the elderly.

There are twenty-nine chapters located throughout the United States, with each branch seeking to meet the particular needs of [its] community. These include many different and constantly changing programs. Some of these chapters are long established and continue to grow in membership and service. Others are small, but their members still work with the same zeal which motivates all Christ Child members, and their efforts are reflected in the help that is given to so many in need. In 1978, a new chapter was established in Lake-Geauga, Ohio. At present, there are two new prospective chapters which will be located in the Deep South. They are very promising and will be the first in that area. We are hopeful that these new efforts will meet with success and will encourage the growth of the Society in other parts of the country. We also have prospects of new chapters in Newport Beach, California and San Diego, California.

During the past year, over 250,000 hours have been contributed by the Society's volunteers working in various projects. The service of these volunteers brings help and encouragement to thousands of people who otherwise would never know the love and kindness that exists in today's world. But more important than the comfort that they bring to needy ones, their efforts afford them the opportunity to practice Christian charity, thus enriching their own lives. Last year, the various chapters again raised in excess of one million dollars to support their efforts in their local communities.

The Society is affiliated with the National Conference of Catholic Charities and the National Council of Catholic Women. Through these affiliations, the members draw inspiration and direction in the ministry of service as well as efforts toward justice and peace.

A Regional Meeting of the Society was held in May, 1979, in South Bend, Indiana. It brought together members from a large number of chapters as we commemorated the International Year of the Child. In continuation of Concern, Commitment, and Service in the Christ Child Society, the whole program was based on the resolutions adopted at the Society's 24th Biennial Convention in 1978, which stated in part: ". . . We renew our commitment to personal service for children who need our help . . . We urge our members to develop an awareness of social and economic conditions which adversely affect families."

A Biennial Convention is being planned for 1980 which will mark the 25th year of such convenings for the Society. It will be held in Washington, D.C. Since the United States Bishops have designated it as the Year of the Family, dedicated to the celebration of family values and ministry, the focus will be on Family Life and its relationship to children, and the development of outstanding programs in family ministry.

As our members continue in their work for those who need our help, we pray that our chapters and membership may increase and our service projects flourish, and we recall the words of Mary Virginia Merrick, ". . . The Christ Child Society infuses a spiritual significance which is a power for good."

Mrs. Alfred C. Walsh
President

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LADIES OF CHARITY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1978

Annual Surveys call for some reiteration of ongoing, ordinary endeavors of an organization, but also afford an opportunity of highlighting some of the out-of-the-ordinary achievements or goals toward which we aspire.

The Ladies of Charity are volunteers who give of their own time, without gratuity, in the service of the parish and community through personal or group action. A Lady of Charity is characterized by keeping spirituality in her work with others, by her creativity, flexibility, and quick adaptation to new forms of poverty or needs.

We are proud to state that extension is taking place through the formation of some new units and that youth groups are becoming more active. In one city, the Bishop has requested that all Pastors establish Ladies of Charity groups in their parishes.

The year 1978 saw an increased number of women becoming interested and active in the "Parish Outreach Program," thus collaborating with NCCC in its endeavors to establish this very vital program in every diocese of our country. In cities where no such program has been officially established, many of our ladies have simply proceeded to do parish outreach work in their own effective way through the many available Ministries of the Church. When problems arise for which they do not have the solution, they seek professional help or guidance from Catholic Charities or other agencies. Promotion of volunteers and professionals working together in serving God's needy is relatively new, but it has been prompted by necessity, both from a financial standpoint and the great numbers of people to be served. It has also been noted that the charisms of each group are complementary to each other.

Greater participation of Ladies of Charity in pastoral care is becoming evident through their involvement in the Ministry of the Eucharist. This very important Ministry of sharing the Eucharist and one's life with others in turn opens up new avenues of human services as the Minister discovers needs in the families of the sick, homebound, or disabled. Such service seems to be the continuance of what has always been a part of the life of a Lady of Charity.

1978 was the year of ALCUS's 9th Biennial Meeting, held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of NCCC in New Orleans. For the first time since ALCUS came into existence in 1960, the total attendance at a Biennial Meeting exceeded two hundred. Public Relations was outstanding on the part of NCCC, ALCUS, and the local New Orleans people. The "Market Place" lent itself well in being a gathering place and an exhibition room, where everyone present had an opportunity to learn more about each other's works. The meeting, with excellent programs, speakers, and workshops gave us new inspiration and broadened our goals. It linked us together in unity of purpose and renewed us in our involvement of the apostolate of service.

Resolutions adopted at the 1978 Biennial Meeting included Reverence for Life, our role in Advocacy, our being totally responsive to God's word as Mary was, and our continuing struggle for Peace.

Although ALCUS was established in 1960, at which time it became affiliated with NCCC, we would inform those who are not familiar with the organization that the Ladies of Charity group was founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1617, and is known as the oldest canonically-approved volunteer group in existence. The first group of Ladies of Charity in the U.S. became organized in St. Louis, Mo. in 1857, and, as more groups became established, they expressed the desire to unite their efforts, [hence] the formation of the national group known as the Association of Ladies of Charity of the United States, or ALCUS. Internationally, units are established in 38 countries.

There is no true way to measure the achievements of the Ladies of Charity, but each member seems endowed with a commitment to walk in the footsteps of Christ in serving the needy, regardless of race or creed, and, with such dedication, great things are being and will continue to be accomplished.

Mrs. A. J. Mayer
President